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THE Investment Department of a Baltimore stock exchange house had a caller who wished to buy fifty shares of a certain investment stock. While the customer waited, the manager called up the firm's Philadelphia agent on the Bell Long Distance Telephone and secured the stock, with the promise of delivery next day.

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WILMINGTON WARNS ANDERSON PLANTERS

TELLS OF EFFECT OF FOREIGN WAR

PRACTICAL PLANS

Suggestions That All Farmers in Southern States Heed Efforts Being Planned

"We believe that this could be put into practical operation and respectfully request you to bring this to the attention of your organization"—this is the opening remark in a letter the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce has written to the Anderson Chamber of Commerce and enclosed with the letter from the North Carolina trades body is a set of resolutions, adopted by the chamber of commerce of that city. The resolutions give a clear idea of what conditions may become in a short time if the foreign war continues. The full text is as follows:

"Patriotism" is not a restricted term and may find as high expression in times of peace as in times of war; it is none other than the recognition of public duty; whether that duty demands sacrifice in war, or self denial in peace. Under the present unprecedented conditions, the European war has imposed an obligation of patriotism upon our American people no less binding than that which calls upon every citizen of the belligerents to do their duty, and it is a fallacious, not to say inhuman opinion that hails the war as America's opportunity.—No doubt if the war is a protracted one, this country will eventually benefit in both its foreign and carrying trade, but the immediate effects must be depression. In all lines of commerce and industry with possibility of disaster to some. The situation demands the putting away of every selfish purpose and the recognition that the public weal calls for co-operation and mutual support.

"The South is on the eve of marketing its two money crops—tobacco and cotton—and since two-thirds of our cotton crop and a considerable portion of the tobacco crop is exported, the denial of foreign markets to these products can have no other effect than to temporarily, at least depress the prices, and pending some solution of its problem of exports, domestic consumption must stand in the breach. The tobacco crop as a whole is short, and the latest bureau report indicated a cotton bumper below the world's requirements. The situation has not been improved since the compilation of the government report so that under normal conditions the demand would be in excess of the probable supply of both tobacco and cotton.

Under this situation the profitable marketing of these products must temporarily depend upon the American markets, and we have a right to expect that the American buyers will feel the responsibility to maintain

a normal market for these products.

There is no room here for the claim of over-production, for eventually the products will find a market at remunerative prices, and the patriotism of the American buyers should be relied upon to sustain rather than depress values. Our American manufacturers must depend upon consumption for their support, and if unremunerative prices are paid for the raw materials. The purchasing power of the ultimate factor in consumption is thereby lessened, and in turn the ability of manufacturers to market their products is likewise curtailed.

It must be further considered, that should the war be a protracted one, it will not be possible to obtain potash from Europe and under such conditions, the next cotton and tobacco crop would necessarily be small, which means that with the present moderate crops and the possibility of inadequate crops for next year, there can be no possibility of surplus supplies, and that all things considered, the present crops should bring remunerative prices.

In view of the foregoing, it is resolved by the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce:

- First: That the situation demands the patriotic cooperation of the American people, in which selfish interest must be discontinued and the spirit of cooperation enlisted.
- Second: That we call upon the American Manufacturers of tobacco and cotton, in spirit of patriotic devotion to as near normal levels as possible.
- Third: That we advise the producers of tobacco and cotton to market their products gradually, to the end that accumulation of stocks may be avoided.
- Fourth: That we request the Chambers of Commerce of the South to publish these resolutions."

NO BIG BATTLE HAS BEEN FOUGHT

Official Report of French War Department Reports Only Skirmishes

Paris, Aug. 12.—The following official announcement has just been issued by the French war department:

"Up to the present hour no encounters between the German and the French troops except those of outposts have taken place. The occupation of Melhausen was effected by a French brigade of infantry in order to destroy the German intelligence center in operation in that town. This being accomplished, the brigade was withdrawn, the general in command considering the position too perilous. The French brigade was followed by the entire fourth German army corps and a division of the fifteenth army corps which were halted by our principal lines. Our strategical situation remains as before, excellent."

Ebeneser Church. R. R. Keaton wishes to give notice that the Ebeneser cemetery yard will be cleaned off Friday, August 14, and to urge every one connected with the church to lead a hand.

SWITZERLAND BETWEEN FIRES

Little Country Supports Many Soldiers For Its Defense.

WELL DRILLED AND BRAVE

Men Considered Good Infantry and Number in Their Ranks Some of the Finest Rifle Shots in the World. Mountain Howitzers, For Use in Repelling Attacks, a Noteworthy Feature of Switzerland's Armament. Militiamen Required to Keep Guns and Ammunition in Homes For Instant Use if Called Upon.

SEATED among her mountains, boding tight to the territory which the bravery of the semi-mythical Tell and his followers won from Austrian rule six centuries ago, Switzerland finds in her ringing around by strong military powers both a menace and protection. Any one of the great powers of Europe whose territory is contiguous to Switzerland—Germany, Austria, Italy and France—could invade her soil, as Germany was reported to have done in the early stages of the great European war, and overwhelm her by sheer force of numbers, if the Swiss showed resentment of the violation of their territory.

On the other hand, the mutual rivalry of the powers has been Switzerland's strongest guarantee of independence in the past. None of the warlike neighbors could afford to see the buffer state in the hands of one of its rivals, and therefore the integrity of Switzerland has been insured by international guarantees. The rupture of these by the exigencies of war meant the raising of new questions for Switzerland and her neighbors.

In the meantime the Swiss prepared to defend their own home when need arose. Their army, of over 200,000 men, comprises some of the world's finest riflemen, soldiers whose keen eyes have been developed by exercise in the far distances of the mountains and lakes. These men have won many

more cheerfulness and more intelligence than any citizen in Europe."

The Swiss did not imitate their militia from some other country. They invented it for themselves. The whole heart of the country is put into it. Many of its superior officers may be luncheoners in Lucerne, Geneva or elsewhere, but the problems of war are the occupation of their leisure. Rifle shooting is the hobby and pastime of the entire youth of the country—it is what baseball or football is to us—and when a rifleman has served his time in the army he receives his rifle as a present from the state, is proud of it and takes as much care of it as a sportsman takes care of his gun.

Not long ago the Swiss were asked by means of a poll of the people whether they were willing to accept a bill which laid on them a longer period of service and the burden of more military expenditure. By a great majority they answered "Yes."

On her French and German frontiers Switzerland has seen the gradual concentration of large forces of soldiers. Directly across her frontier are strong forts, especially Belfort, in France.

Since the beginning of the trouble the Swiss federal authorities have begun to take precautions. Papers have published an article stating that in "the event of war" the Swiss in Europe must return to the army at once, while in the second zone of countries, including America and other continents where the Swiss are liable to military service, they must hold themselves in readiness to return.

There is no occasion for mobilization in Switzerland because 100,000 men can be at their posts in twenty-four hours, 250,000 men in forty-eight hours and 500,000 within a week.

Keep Arms at Home.

Every man and officer of the citizen army has a rifle, ammunition, uniform and everything at home and can answer the general roll call at the nearest barracks within a few hours. The Swiss army can give its powerful neighbors twenty-four hours' start and be ready before them.

The Swiss constitution forbids the maintenance of a standing army, but there is, nevertheless, a large federal army—consisting of the small population—larger than the American regular army and militia combined. The Swiss army in 1911 comprised 211,567, not including the auxiliary or noncombatant troops, and the last reserve of men between the ages of forty-one and forty-eight; United States army and militia in 1912, 176,019, including all non-

Mrs. Edwin Carman, Charged With Odd Crime, and Witnesses In Case



Photos by American Press Association.

UNUSUAL interest centers in the Bailey-Carman murder mystery. The outcome of the trial of Mrs. Carman in September will be watched keenly by many in all parts of the country who have followed the strange case from the beginning. Dr. Edwin Carman is a prominent physician of Freeport, N. Y. On June 30 Mrs. William D. Bailey of the nearby town of Hempstead called at his office. The doctor claims he had never seen her before. Mrs. Bailey was shot dead in the doctor's office. The doctor says the bullet was fired through his office window. It was revealed that Mrs. Carman, the doctor's wife, had been suspicious and jealous of him and had installed a dictograph in his office so that she could listen in her room upstairs to what was happening in her husband's office while he had women patients. She was arrested and indicted for manslaughter. Those in the group are: 1. Mrs. Carman; 2. Dr. Carman; 3. Elwood T. Barles, who testified he saw a woman answering Mrs. Carman's description near the window; 4. Madeline Bailey, daughter of the victim; 5. Hazel Coombs, a witness who was in the doctor's reception room at the time of the crime; 6. Cella Coleman, Mrs. Carman's negro maid, who testified against her mistress; 7. W. D. Bailey, husband of the victim.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS

Train No. 6 arrives at 6:28 a. m. All northern and western mail.
Train No. 12 arrives at 8:31 a. m. All local mail from here to Walthalla, S. C.
Train No. 7 arrives at 9:30 a. m. Local mail from Greenville, S. C., to Belton, S. C. and northern mail.
At 11 a. m. mail from Townville, S. C.
Train No. 5 arrives at 11:40 a. m. Local mail from Augusta, Ga., to Anderson.
Train No. 25 arrives at 2:25 p. m. Local mail Seneca, S. C., to Atlanta, Ga., inclusive, and western mail.
Train No. 21 arrives 3:45 p. m. from Starr and Iva, S. C.
Train No. 25 arrives at 3:35 p. m. from Greenville, S. C., and northern and eastern mails.
Train No. 10 arrives at 4:52 p. m. Local mail to and including Walthalla, S. C., and western mail.
Train No. 11 arrives at 6:03 p. m. All southern mail.
Total number locked pouches received per day 22.
Mails Dispatched.
Train No. 22 leaves at 6 a. m. C. & W. C. All local mail to and including

Wilmington, S. C.
Train No. 29 leaves at 7:20 a. m. on Belton & Walthalla. All local mail to and including Walthalla, S. C. All local mail from Seneca, S. C., to Atlanta, Ga., and western mail.
Train No. 6 leaves 7:35 a. m. Pouches for Belton, Walthalla, Pelzer, Piedmont and Greenville, S. C.
Train No. 12 leaves 8:31 a. m. All southern and eastern mail as far as Danville, Va.
Train No. 9 leaves 11:50 a. m. for all points except lower part of state.
At 1 p. m. mail from Townville, S. C. (Star route.)
Train No. 24 leaves at 2:45 p. m. Mail for Belton, Greenville, S. C., and all northern and eastern mail.
Train No. 6, C. & W. C., leaves at 3:35 p. m. All points to and including Augusta, Ga.
Train No. 25 leaves at 3:45 p. m. Local points from Seneca, S. C., to Atlanta, Ga., and southern and western points.
Train No. 10, leaves at 4:52 p. m. All northern, eastern and southern mail.
Train No. 11 leaves at 6:03 p. m. All northern and western mail.
Total number locked pouches dispatched per day 22.

MADE GETAWAY

Americans at Antwerp Have Succeeded in Getting Away.

(By Associated Press.)

Antwerp August 12.—Via Paris—The American consulate, assisted by the Belgian authorities, has succeeded in getting the majority of Americans away from Antwerp. The Red Star steamer Marquette, which sailed August 6, and the Finland which sailed August 8, are carrying many passengers to the United States. There will be no more sailings from this port which is closed.

Cann-Cann.

A wedding of quite a lot of interest and surprise to their friends was that of Miss Mittle Cann, of this city, and Mr. C. P. Cann, of Atlanta, Ga. They were married in Toccoa, Ga., July 29, Rev. Ernest officiating. Miss Cann is one of Anderson's most prominent young ladies. Mr. C. P. Cann is a prosperous merchant of Atlanta, Ga.
After a trip they will be at home to their friends, Atlanta, Ga.

Keep Your Liver Active During the Summer Months—Foley Cathartic Tablets for Sluggish Liver and Constipation

It does beat all how quickly Foley Cathartic Tablets liven your liver and overcome constipation. Ney Oldham, Wimberley, Texas, says: "Foley Cathartic Tablets are the best laxative I ever used. They take the place of calomel." Wholesome, stirring and cleansing. No griping. A comfort to stout persons, as they relieve that full bloated feeling. Evans' Pharmacy agents.

GERMANS REPULSE BELGIAN LANCERS

Small Battle Fought Near Tirlemont Resulting Disastrously for Belgians

(By Associated Press)

Brussels, August 12.—The German cavalry which on Monday and Tuesday spread itself out over a front extending from St. Trond to Hannut, at the same time sending detachments in the direction of Tirlemont, Hougaerde and Jodogne, has fallen back except at one point where they are keeping in contact with the Belgians.

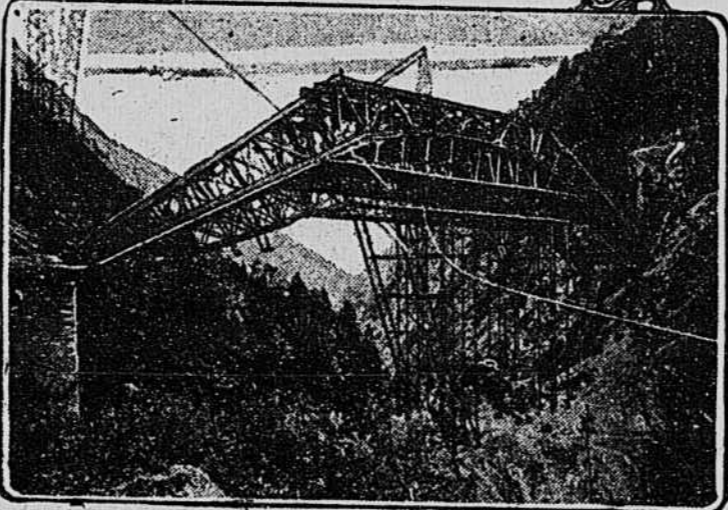
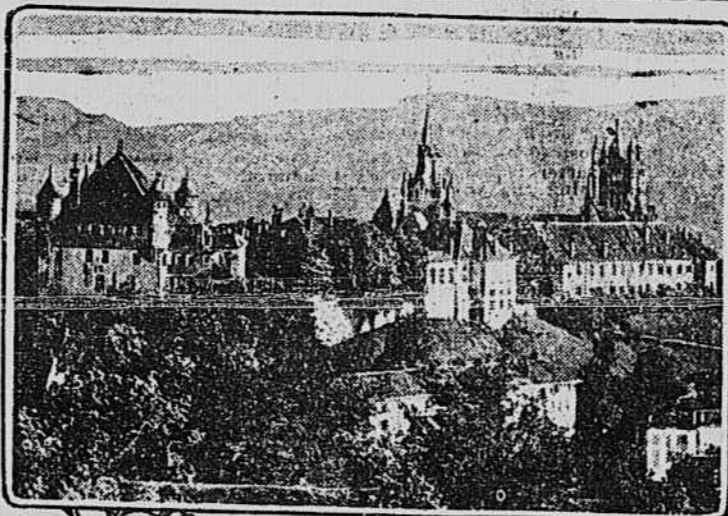
A fight of importance occurred today near Tirlemont where a thousand German cavalry, with quick firing guns mounted on horses attacked a regiment of Belgian lancers. The latter retired. The Belgians lost two officers and a small number of men in killed and wounded.

The Germans are erecting fortifications in the streets of Liege with a view to resisting a possible Belgian attack on the right flank.

Belgian aviators made flights today as far as the German frontier. Belgian peasants accuse the Germans of giving no quarter.
Baron von Zullende de-Iyvelt was shot by a sentry today while riding in an automobile along the Namur-Liege road.

Many a young man has gone to the bad trying to convince others that he is a good fellow.

If all jokes were judged by points, the booby prize would be almost unanimous.



Photos by American Press Association

STRATEGIC POINTS IN SWITZERLAND.

At the top is a view of Lausanne, a city near the French border and close to Lake Geneva, affording a base for French operations against Italy in the event that Italy joins with Germany and Austria. The lower photo shows the Lichtberg railway bridge in Switzerland during construction. It is now completed. This bridge, like many others in Switzerland, would be important to both France and Germany for transporting soldiers in trains.

prises in international shooting competitions.

Infantry the Main Reliance. The infantry is the main reliance of the Swiss army. Its tents among the snows of the Alps, rivaling the chamois, are famous. The cavalry is comparatively weak, but the artillery is strong, especially in mountain howitzers intended for home defense.

On Aug. 1 every year the Swiss celebrate their national fête day. The day is to them what July 4 is to the United States and July 14 to France. It is the day when they recall the victory of three small states against the house of Hapsburg. The struggle with the Austrians, of course, went on for centuries and was tempered with phases of friendship, but the year 1291, which is the subject of veneration on the national fête day, was the beginning of Swiss independence. A correspondent of the London Times says, "The Swiss serves his country as a soldier with

combatant troops and the coast artillery. The United States has no reserve.

This Swiss federal army is called militia because the recruits are mustered in and the expenses are partly paid by the cantons. The federal government, however, bears the greater part of the expense, has entire charge of the training and can send the army into any canton to suppress disorder. It escapes being classed as a standing army because the periods of active service are short.

It is also true that the cost of the Swiss army is absurdly small, considering its size and efficiency. The per capita cost of the Swiss army in 1910 was \$2.25. The American annual expenditure per capita is about \$1. Of course this large per capita cost of the Swiss army is due to the fact that Switzerland maintains a very large army for its small population of 3,500,000.

For Rent

- 11 Room House McDuffie St \$35
- 7 Room House, Orr St. . . \$22.50
- 7 Room House S. Fant St. . . \$20
- 7 Room House Ligon St. . . \$20
- 5 Room House W Market St \$15

ANDERSON REAL ESTATE AND INVESTMENT CO.

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For Sale

584 acres located on good public road near church and school, 5 room dwelling, 2 tenant houses, 2 barns, 200 acres in pine timber, 175 acres in cultivation, 50 acres in bottom land, 35 acres in pasture, 3 miles from Verdery. Price \$7.75 per acre. EASY TERMS 2d 6t aw

Timber tract, 134 acres located on good public road, 1 mile from Bradley, S. C. Saw timber and cord wood can be sold for enough to pay for land.

IDEAL FARM. 212 acres practically level, high state of cultivation, beautiful home, water works, all necessary out buildings, 5 extra good tenant houses, church and school in sight. This farm has to be seen to be appreciated. Write or call on

G. Allen Banks Troy, S. C.

SEWERAGE IN THE COUNTRY

One great problem peculiar to the rural districts is that of the proper disposal of organic refuse and similar waste matter. In the cities such matter is completely and satisfactorily taken care of in the modern sewerage systems, and thus the city is enabled to preserve a cleanliness which is of greatest aid in fighting disease.

When such matter is allowed to stand in the open, as every rural resident knows, it becomes a swarming place for flies and a hot bed for disease germs; it pollutes the soil and the drinking water, and is always an unsightly and embarrassing nuisance. Such conditions are generally the cause of sickness and disease.

BURRIS REUNION

Will Be Held at Mountain Creek Church on the 20th. The Reuben and Levi Burris annual reunion will be held at Mountain Creek church August 29th. Committee on Arrangements—Dora Sullivan, Lois Findley, Charley Burris, Homer McCurry. Committee on Music—Minnie Glenn, Winnie McCown, Amy Russell. Obituary—Bertha Burris, Ethel Norria, Lula Brown. W. M. BURRIS, Secy.